

Online ADB Sanitation Dialogue 2021

ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE SANITATION

12-22 April 2021

Coordination – Cooperation – Collaboration for CWIS and the role of Policy, Institutions and Regulations

Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project
How Policy, Institutional and Regulatory Reforms can Support More
Inclusive Sanitation

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Baguio City: Context

Outline

Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project

What we have learned

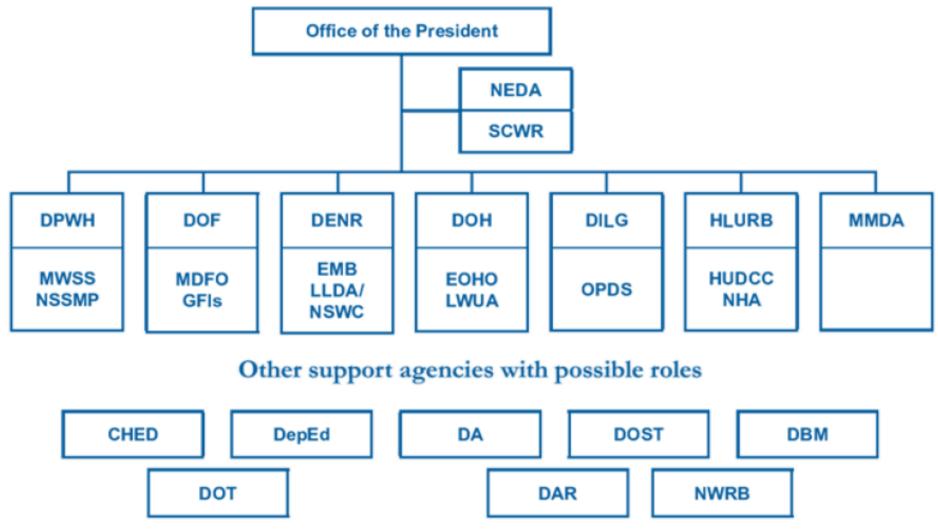
Baguio City: Context

- Sufficient legislation and guidelines
- Complex institutional arrangements
- Heavy dependence on onsite sanitation
- Key challenges and opportunities

Sufficient Legislation and Guidelines

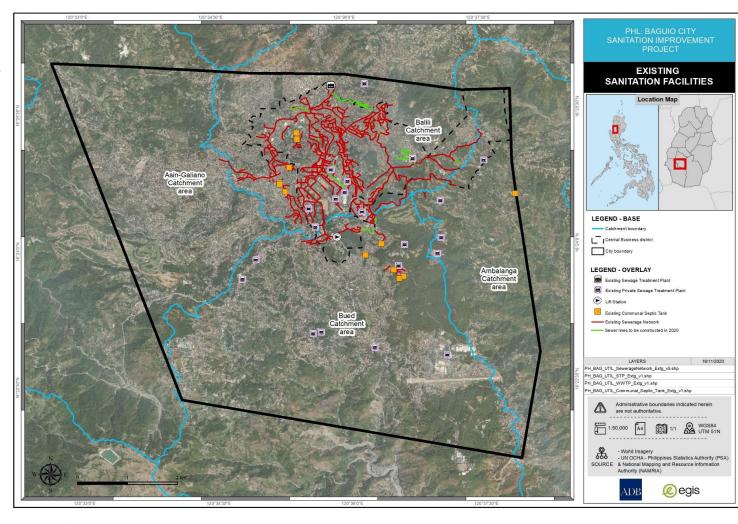
National	Local
 Republic Act 1378, Plumbing Law, 1955 ("Plumbing Code of the Philippines") Republic Act 6541, National Building Code of the Philippines, 1972 Republic Act 7160, Local Government Code, 1991, (Environmental Services Section) Republic Act 9003, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, 2000 Republic Act 9184, Government Procurement Reform Act, 2003 Republic Act 9275, Clean Water Act, 2004 Presidential Decree 856, Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, 1975, Presidential Decree 198, Provincial Water Utilities Act, 1973 (Revised 2000) Presidential Decree 1067, Water Code of the Philippines, 1976 Presidential Decree 1096, National Building Code of the Philippines, 1977 DENR Administrative Order No. 2016, 08, Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016 DENR Water Quality Monitoring Manual Volume 1 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring, 2018 DENR Water Quality Monitoring Manual Volume 2 Effluent Quality Monitoring, 2018 DENR EMB Memorandum Circular 2013, 06, Guidelines for Water Quality Management Area Action Planning and LGU's Compliance Scheme DNER EMB Memorandum Circular 2016, 13, EMB Approved Methods of Analysis for Water and Wastewater DENR EMB Memorandum Circular 2020, 04, Clarification on the Reporting Requirements for Specific Parameters Under DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-08 or the Revised Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016 	 City Ordinance 1988, 54, Illegal Disposal of Refuse, Excrement and Egesta City Ordinance 1995, 98, Compulsory Connection to City Sewerage System City Ordinance 2016, 18, Environment Code of the City of Baguio City Ordinance 2020, 36, Septage Management Ordinance of the City of Baguio BCG Resolution 2020, 50 Creation of a City Wastes Management Office
• DoH Administrative Order 2019, 47, National Standard on the Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tank Systems, 2019	f

Complex institutional arrangements



Source: NEDA, Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (draft), 2020

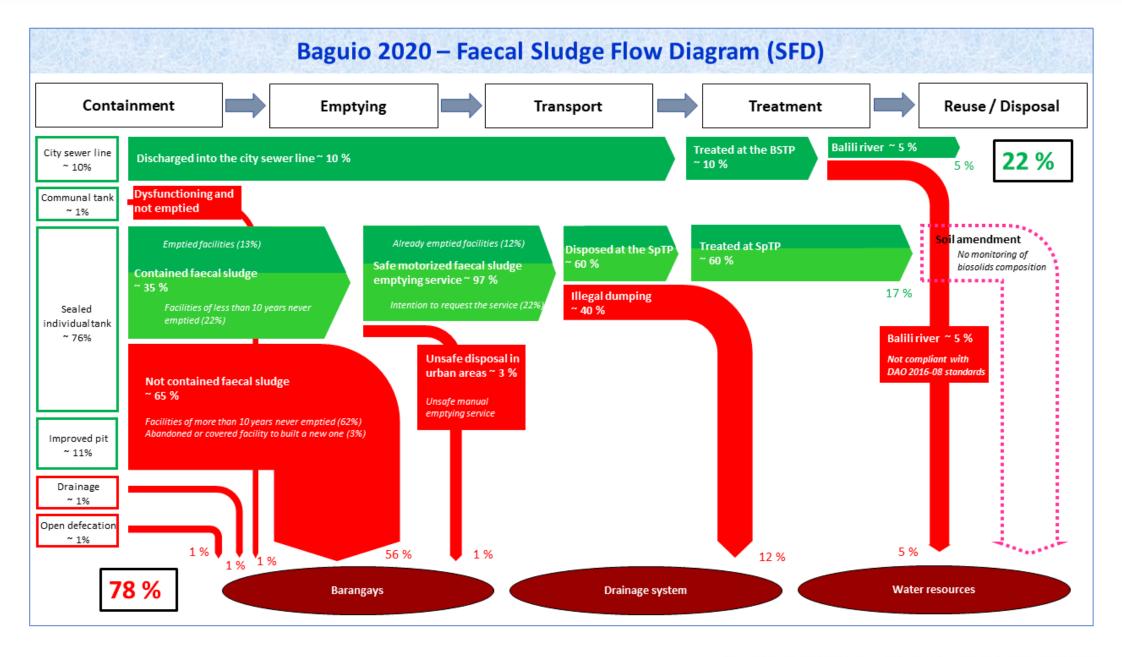
Dependence on onsite sanitation



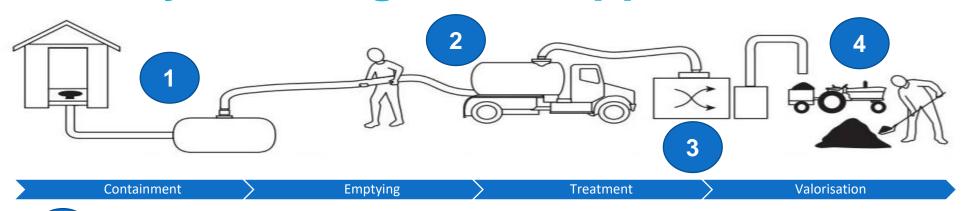
- 10% sewerage service
- Population: 370,870 (2020) to 460,000 (2035)
- Rivers heavily polluted
- 2/3 access to BWD water supply system → high volume of wastewater/ faecal sludge to be managed
- 1/3 rely on tanker trucks, wells and unsafe sources → which sanitation technologies for those households?



Onsite sanitation will remain the main sanitation service at household level at medium and likely long term



Key challenges and opportunities



- ✓ Enforcement of the emptying periodicity
 - ✓ Management of commune septic tanks
- ∠ Efficient enforcement to reduce illegal dumping
 - ✓ Develop a « social » desludging program to service the poorest households
 - ✓ Revise and harmonize service tariff to ensure equity between service users (sewerage vs. onsite)
- Extended opening hours of the Septage Treatment Plant
 - ✓ Secure and provide additional treatment sites to respond to future demand
- 4 ✓ Valorisation program of biosolids

Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project "Soft" interventions

1. Sanitation master plan:

- a. Socially and gender inclusive
- b. Climate and disaster resilient
- c. Covering entire service chain
- d. Greater Baguio area
- 2. Strengthen and consolidate sanitation functions in Local Government Unit
- 3. Capacity building for Local Government Unit:
 - a. Compliance manual
 - b. Asset management
 - c. Management information system
 - d. O&M of treatment plant potential engagement with private sector
- 4. Strengthen **financial position** while ensuring equity: tariff reforms, tariff collection mechanism
- 5. Communication strategy
- 6. Position tracking system for compliance enforcement and planning
- 7. Scheduled desludging service

What we have learned

- Enabling environment (policy, regulatory and institutional aspects) most important factors to consider for successful delivery of CWIS project
- But also the most challenging
 - Sufficient legislation but sometimes contradictory and difficult to find
 - Overlapping mandates between local government unit and water district
 - Need support in skills and resources, and time
- Financial sustainability and equity
- Private sector's resources (skills, efficiency, finance) can be mobilized but only with
 - enforcement of regulations
 - communication strategy and awareness raising
 - policy on tariff

Thank you

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